

APPLICANT: WESTON, Martin
SERIAL NO.: 10/539,724
FILED: March 6, 2006
Page 2

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 1-4.

This listing of claims will replace all versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (currently amended) A method of separating the chrominance and luminance of a composite color television signal comprising:

receiving in a processor a set of first frequency components of the signal, receiving a set of second frequency components of the signal, each second component having a frequency difference from the color subcarrier equal and opposite to the frequency difference from the color subcarrier of the associated first frequency component,

comparing in a processor each of said first frequency components with the respective second frequency component in a comparison process having inputs for the magnitude of the frequency component being processed, the magnitude of the corresponding component symmetrically disposed with respect to subcarrier and the frequency of the frequency component being processed, and

determining in a processor on the basis of said comparison process whether a particular component represents chrominance or luminance;

wherein the nature of the comparison depends ~~varying respective comparisons in~~ dependence upon the frequency of the first frequency component being processed.

2. (currently amended) A method according to Claim 1, in which the nature of the comparisons ~~differ in dependence~~ depends upon the horizontal spatial frequency of the first frequency component being processed.

3. (currently amended) A method according to Claim 1, in which the nature of the comparisons ~~differ in dependence~~ depends upon the vertical spatial frequency of the first frequency component being processed.

APPLICANT: WESTON, Martin
SERIAL NO.: 10/539,724
FILED: March 6, 2006
Page 3

4. (currently amended) A method according to Claim 1, in which the nature of the comparisons differ in dependence depends upon the temporal frequency of the first frequency component being processed.
5. (original) A method according to Claim 1, in which the nature of the comparisons differ in dependence depends upon horizontal, vertical or temporal differences of the composite television signal.
6. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 1, in which the comparisons differ in dependence upon horizontal, vertical or temporal differences derived from the chrominance demodulated output of the composite television signal.
7. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 1, wherein the comparison varies in dependence upon the magnitude of a third frequency component of the signal, said third component having a frequency which corresponds to the equivalent baseband chrominance frequency of the first frequency component.
8. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 7, wherein said third component has a frequency equal to the frequency difference between the frequency of the first frequency component and the color subcarrier frequency.
9. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 7, wherein said third frequency component contains no chrominance information.
10. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 7, in which the separation favours chrominance when the third frequency component has a magnitude which is greater than a threshold value.

APPLICANT: WESTON, Martin
SERIAL NO.: 10/539,724
FILED: March 6, 2006
Page 4

11. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 7, in which the separation favours chrominance when the third frequency component has an amplitude which is not substantially less than the amplitude of said first signal component.
12. (withdrawn) A method of separating the chrominance and luminance components of a composite color television signal comprising:
 - receiving a first frequency component of the signal,
 - receiving a second frequency component of the signal, the second component having a frequency difference from the color subcarrier equal and opposite to the frequency difference of the first frequency component from the color subcarrier, and
 - comparing said first and second frequency components, by processing demodulated, baseband chrominance signals.
13. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 12, wherein respective comparisons differ in dependence upon the frequency of the first frequency component.
14. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 13, in which the comparisons differ in dependence upon the horizontal spatial frequency of the first frequency component.
15. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 13, in which the comparisons differ in dependence upon the vertical spatial frequency of the first frequency component.
16. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 13, in which the comparisons differ in dependence upon the temporal frequency of the first frequency component.
17. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 13, in which the comparisons differ in dependence upon horizontal, vertical or temporal differences of the composite television signal.

APPLICANT: WESTON, Martin
SERIAL NO.: 10/539,724
FILED: March 6,2006
Page 5

18. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 13, in which the comparisons differ in dependence upon horizontal, vertical or temporal differences derived from the chrominance demodulated output of the composite television signal.
19. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 12 wherein the comparison varies in dependence upon the magnitude of a third frequency component of the composite signal, said third component having a frequency equal to the first frequency component.
20. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 19 wherein the third frequency component is a low frequency luminance component of the composite signal.
21. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 19 in which the separation favours chrominance when the third frequency component has a magnitude which is greater than a threshold value.
22. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 19 in which the separation favours chrominance when the third frequency component has an amplitude which is not substantially less than the amplitude of said first signal component.
23. (withdrawn) A method of decoding a composite NTSC signal according to claim 1.
24. (withdrawn) A method of decoding a composite color television signal comprising identifying an upper chrominance sideband and correcting its amplitude by making it equal to the amplitude of the corresponding lower chrominance sideband, so as to correct distortion of the color television signal.
25. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 24 in which the corresponding lower sideband is identified in terms of its horizontal spatial, vertical spatial and temporal frequency.

APPLICANT: WESTON, Martin
SERIAL NO.: 10/539,724
FILED: March 6, 2006
Page 6

26. (withdrawn) A method of separating the chrominance and luminance components of a composite color television signal, comprising decomposing an input signal into frequency components, and allocating a chrominance and luminance magnitude to components at each frequency, wherein the allocation of a particular component to chrominance is biased in dependence upon a measure of the luminance information of the composite signal at a corresponding spatial frequency.

27. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 26, wherein the input is a composite television signal.

28. (withdrawn) A method according to Claim 26, wherein the input is a demodulated chrominance signal.

29. (previously presented) A method of processing a television signal according to Claim 1 wherein the signal is sampled at an integer multiple of the line frequency.